BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1811. [NUMBER 983.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Madeira Wine, imported on account of the Hon'ble Company in September last, and the remainder of the India Market Madeira imported in October 1809, will continue for sale by retail for ready money, at the undermentioned prices, from the present date to the end of the year.

Persons applying for Wine are requested to depute trusty people for the purpose of seeing the Pipes filled up, and delivered from the Warehouse, as the Warehouse-keeper is not responsible for any after the purchase is made.

No Wine will be delivered before the price be paid in, except in the instance of Purchases, made by Messes of Corps, which will be allowed to receive the Wine, and to pay for the same by monthly instalments, in Sums not less than one fourth of the value of each Pipe.

Retail Price of the Hon'ble Company's MADEIRA WINE, from the 1st July to 31st of December 1811.

			India Market imported in Oct. 1809.	London Market imported in Sept. 1810.	India Market imported in Sept. 1810.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1811.	July	Per Pipe at —	417	393	376
	Auguſt	Ditto —	422	398	381
	September	Ditto —	427	403	387
	October	Ditto —	433	409	392
	November	Ditto —	438	414	397
	December	Ditto —	443	419	402

One moiety of the above Prices to be paid by the Purchasers of Hogsheads.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

ROBERT KITSON,
Import Warehouse-keeper.

Bombay, 1st July 1811.

શરકારી·જાહીર·ખબર

એવીજે·જે·મદીરા·વખત·આને·શ્રી·મદીરાની·શરાબ·માશ·શપતેંબર·મધે· સરકારના·કુશાબે·આવીછતે·તથા·હડીઆન·મારકીટની·મદીરા·આને·કીકુશ શનના·બાજાર·ની·મદીરા·શરાબ·માશ·અકટોબર·શને ૧૮૦૯ મધે·આવી·હતી તે·મધેની·રહેલીછતે·શરવે·બોડી·બોડી·કરીને·એ·તારીખથીતે·એ·વરશ·પુરુ થાએ·તાંહાં·શુધી·રોકડે·નાંણે·નીચે·લખેલી·કીમત·માકક·વેચીશકુ ·

જે·આદમી·ઓ·દારુ·જેવા·ચાશે·તેહુને·આલંબ·કરીએચજે·તેહુએ·પોતીકુ·શા રુ·એતીબારી·આકની·રકુના·પીપ·ભરેલાંકાં·જોવા·શારુ·તથા·વખારમાંથી·પી ય·જેવા·શારુ·મુકકુ·કાંએજે·વેરોનકીપર·આને· શરકારના·વખારદાર· ખરીદી· કીધા·પછે·કશી·બાતનો·જબાબ·દેશે·નહી ·

નાંણાં·પગાર·કીધાવીનાં·શરાબ·આપશે·નહી·પૅણ·જે·શરાબ·એશકોરપ·આ ને·ભરકારને·ખરચ·શારુ·ખરીદ·કરશે·તે·શરાબ·જેવાની·રજા·આપશે·પૅણ ·તે નાં·નાંણાં·મકીનેને·મકીને·હકતે·બંદી·પગાર·કરવા·તે·હકતો·દર·પીપના·કીમ તના·તેહા·ભાગથી·એ·છો·જશે·નહી ·

શરકારી·જાહીર·ખબર

મે·વીજે·જે·મદીરા·વખત·આને·શ્રી·મદીરાની·શરાબ·માશ·શપતેંબર·મધે· સરકારના·કુશાબે·આવીછતે·તથા·હડીઆન·મારકીટની·મદીરા·આને·કીકુશ શનના·બાજારની·મદીરા·શરાબ·માશ·અકટોબર·શને ૧૮૦૯ મધે·આવેલો·

	હડીઆનમારકી ટ·આને·કીકુશ તાંતના·બાજાર ની·માશ·અકટો બર·શને ૧૮૦૯ મધે·આવેલો *	વીલાયેતનાં·બા જારની·માશ· શપતેંબર·શને ૧૮૧૦ મધે·આ વેલો *	કીકુશતાંતના · બાજારનો·માશ શપતેંબર·શને ૧૮૧૦ મધે·આ વેલો *
શને ૧૮૧૧ માશ·જુલાઇ·મધે	રુપીઆ	રુપીઆ	રુપીઆ
૬૨·પીપની·કીમતર	૪૧૭	૩૯૩	૩૭૬
માશ·આગશ્ટ·મધે	૪૨૨	૩૯૮	૩૮૧
માશ·શપતેંબરમધે	૪૨૭	૪૦૩	૩૮૭
માશ·અકતોબર	૪૩૩	૪૦૯	૩૯૨
માશ·નવેંબર	૪૩૮	૪૧૪	૩૯૭
માશ·ડીસેંબર	૪૪૩	૪૧૯	૪૦૨

હાગશહેડ·આને·મરદીકુ·પીપ·જશે·તેની·કીમત·૬૨·મરદીકુ·પીપની·કુપ રંભલેલી·કીમતના·મરધો·મરધ·આપે·તા· ૧ જુલાઇ·શને ૧૮૧૧ મંગારેજી *

R. T. GOODWIN,
Secretary to Government In the Office of Country Correspondence.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General quarterly Sale of Woollens and Metals, and other Articles of General Store will take place on Monday the 22d Instant.

The value of the Lots of Goods to be sold, will be fixed for the convenience of the Purchasers at a Standard of from one thousand to ten thousand Rupees, the latter amount will not be exceeded on any account, unless it should be for an article not capable of being divided.

The Goods will be sold to the highest bidder, and 10 per Cent must be paid down by the Purchasers as a security for the clearance of the goods purchased

The Goods to be paid for as cleared, and no discount will be allowed on prompt payment.

The English hundred weight to be received for three Surat Maunds.

The Public are hereby assured that no private or intermediate Sales of the Company's Europe Imports will be made on any consideration whatever, until the next quarterly General Sales except of damaged goods.

The goods purchased at one Sale to be cleared before the period fixed for the ensuing one, in failure of which the 10 per Cent deposit will be forfeited to, and the uncleared goods resold on account of the Company at each ensuing sale.

The goods purchased are permitted to be exported to any of the British Dependencies in India, as well to the Ports in the Persian Gulf (the exclusive trade to which, as hitherto retained in regard to European Staples, on their own account by the Hon'ble Company, is now intended and may from this date be considered as qualifiedly laid open) since, as it is not meant to consign in future British Imports to any of the Stations Subordinate to this Presidency for sale on account of Government, those markets will therefore remain open to the Purchasers at the Company's sales at the Presidency, but not to other Importers on private ships from Great Britain as far as respects the trade to the Gulph of Persia.

No Woollens or Metals are however allowed to be exported from this Presidency to China.

These Conditions will be strictly adhered to, or timely notice given of any alteration to which they may become liable, nor will any indulgence of an extention of the limited period for the clearance of the goods be conceded.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
5th July 1811.

FORT WILLIAM.

Public Department, June 5th 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all the Promissory Notes of this Government standing on the General Register of this Presidency from No. 8,501, to No. 9,500 of 1810-11, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Saturday the 27th of July next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

Published by Order of His Excellency the Vice President in Council,

(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Government.

A True Copy,
C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Government.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
5th July 1811.

FORT WILLIAM,

Public Department, June 12th 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all the Promiſſory Notes of this Government ſtanding on the General Regiſter of this Preſidency from No. 9,501, to No. 10,500 of 1810-11, will be diſcharged at the General Treaſury, on Saturday the 3d of Auguſt next, on which day the Intereſt thereon will ceaſe.

Publiſhed by Order of His Excellency the Vice Preſident in Council,
(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Govt.

A True Copy.
(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS.
Sec. to the Govt.

Publiſhed by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
5th July 1811.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that a Seſſion of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden, before SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, Knight, and his Aſſociates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court Houſe in Bombay, on Saturday, the Thirteenth day of July, at eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Miſdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Iſland of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories ſubordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and alſo to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Miſdemeanors, Treſpaſſes, Wrongs, and Oppreſſions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majeſty's Britiſh ſubjects, in any of the Territories which now are ſubject to, or dependent upon the ſaid Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the ſaid Government.

And alſo that, at the ſame time and place, will be holden a Seſſion of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treaſons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Treſpaſſes, Miſdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all perſons bound to proſecute and give evidence at the above Seſſions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this 6th day of July 1811.

JAMES PETER FEARON,
SHERIFF.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Probate of the laſt Will and Teſtament of ANTONIO DE SILVA late of Mahim Native Portugueſe Inhabitant, deceaſed, being committed by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to Reverend Padre JOAO DE SOUZA E SILVA the Sole Executor in the ſaid Will named; All Perſons concerned in the ſaid Eſtate are hereby apprized thereof.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 27th June 1811.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Will of JAMES DAVIDSON late of Veſſova Britiſh Subject deceaſed.

PROBATE of the laſt Will and Teſtament of the ſaid deceaſed being committed by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to THOMAS SAUMAREZ PATTON, Inhabitant of Bombay one of the Executors in the ſaid Will named; All Perſons concerned in the ſaid Eſtate are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated the 3d day of July 1811.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

Prize Money.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the amount recovered, on the ſale of the French Slave Brig La Expedition and Cargo (at Goa to which place ſhe was ſent by the Captors after condemnation) captured off the Iſle of France on the 15th June 1806, by His Majeſty's ſhip Pitt, (now Salſette) Captain Walter Bathurſt, having been this day brought into the Regiſtry of His Majeſty's Vice Admiralty Court at Bombay, a diſtribution of the Net Proceeds, to the ſaid capturing ſhip, (His Majeſty's ſhip Drake Captain P. B. Pellew ſharing by agreement and His Majeſty's ſhip Cornwallis (now Ackbar,) ſharing by agreement ſeparately with the Salſette) will commence at Mr. LECKIE's Office in Apollo Street, on Friday the 5th of July next, where the Liſts will continue open to anſwer recalls on Tueſday and Friday of every week, during the ſtipulated period of four months, after which the unclaimed ſhares will be paid over on the ſpot, to the Deputies to the Superviſors, of the Cheſt and Treaſure of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich.

JOHN LECKIE,
For the late Firm of
LECKIE & MALCOLM,
Agents.

Bombay 28th June 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That on MONDAY, the 16th Inſt.

AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

WILL BE SOLD

At Public Auction,

IN A COURSE OF ADMINISTRATION,

ON THE PREMISES,

ALL THAT DWELLING HOUSE and Appurtenances ſituate in Wittevady in the Bombay Woods the property of the late JAGUNNATH PURSHOTUMJEE deceaſed, together with three Cupboard's a Teakwood Cheſt and three Square Glaſs Lamps; Alſo the deceaſed's Property.

RAGONATH MADOWJEE,
Adminiſtrator.

Bombay, 5th July 1811.

ખબર • હીંથી • ઍપીએચન

તારીખ ૧૬ મી • જુલાઇ એ • શીમવા
રને • હીને • પાછલા • પોરે • કલાક ૪ • નાં • જા
હેર • લીલાંકુ • કરીને વેચાશે • વકીલાત •
નામાંનાં • હોકમથી • શ્રી • મુબાઇનાં • અગા
રમો • વીઠલવારી • મધે • મરનાર • જગંનાથ
પરશોતમજી • ની • મીલકત • તથા • રેવાનુ •
ગર • તથા • કળદ • નંગ ૩ તથા • શાગવાં
ની • પેટી ૧ તથા • બીલોરનાં • કાંનશા • ચે
ખુનાં • નંગ ૩ — તારીખ ૫ મી • જુ
લાઇ • શને ૧૮૧૧ *
રઘોનાથ • માધોજી • વકીલ છે

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

On MONDAY next, the 8th Inſtant,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At their Rooms,

IN MEADOW'S STREET,

ABOUT Twenty Caſks of Home Brewed Ale, — Some Articles of Furniture &c. &c. &c.

N B —At 12 o'clock will be put up and ſold a pair of Chariot Horſes with a Set of new Europe Harneſs and a fine ſtrong Grey Saddle Horſe.

Bombay, 6th July 1811.

Baxter, Ferrar and Co.

HAVE for private Sale, a Lofty new and faſhionable Europe Built Buggy, made to order, Imported per Cambrian; Price Rupees 1260, being the exact prime coſt.

Bombay, 6th July 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AN ASSORTMENT of moſt Elegant BENGAL BOOTS AND SHOES Imported per Brig Lady Rollo to be had on application at Meſſrs. DE SOUZA and Co.'s Warehouſe Meadow's Street.

Bombay, 6th July 1811

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29th JUNE 1811.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to place Lieut. C. Rutherford of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry on the Invalid Eſtabliſhment from the 30th Inſtant at his own requeſt.

Bombay Caſtle, 2d July 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to allow Captain Alexander Glaſs of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry to proceed to Europe on furlough for the recovery of his health.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Government.

By the laſt arrival, from the Iſle of France, we find that the intelligence which Captain Neſbitt of the Hon'ble Company's Ship Eſſex received from the Brig Brothers of the capture of two French Frigates at the Iſle of France and the chace of three more by two of our Cruiſers is [illegible]

We hope that ſome miſcon[illegible] taken place on this ſubject, as [illegible] ently reprobate the buſineſs of comm[illegible] intelligence, which might lead our [illegible] the way of capture, and our navy [illegible] of the enemy whom they never [illegible] quer.

For the diſappointment occaſioned by the diſcovery of the falſehood in queſtion, we are however amply conſoled by the capture of the two French Frigates off Tamatave, on the Coaſt of Madagaſcar, and, when all the circumſtances ſhall be known, we have no doubt but it will appear, that this action has diſplayed the irreſiſtible valour and matchleſs ſkill of Britiſh ſeamen in that diſtinguiſhed light in which we have been ſo long accuſtomed to view it.

In laſt Saturday's courier we publiſhed a letter ſaid to have been received at Rotterdam from London dated the 10th November —We had placed it as contraſt with Mercator's letter, but by miſtake weomitted to ſay that it was taken from the Monitur; which may perhaps account for the gloomy picture it preſents.

ARRIVALS]—Captain J Cunningham, 1ſt B. 7th Regiment.
Aſſiſtant Surgeon R. Kennedy.
Captain C. J. Bond.
Enſign D Ottey, 2d B. 6th R.

DEPARTURE]—Lieutenant Morſe, 2d Battalion 7th Regiment.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

June 30th—Arrived Ship Mi[illegible] Captain Charles Learmouth, from Engla[illegible]

July 2d—French Cartel ſhip La Camille, Captain Pairandecen, from Bengal.

3d Ditto,—Ship Futhy Kh[illegible] Captain James Hardie, from Roderigues.

By La Camille Cartel thirteen Engliſh ſeamen were brought from the Iſle de Garcia who had deſerted from ſome Britiſh ſhips that had touched there; theſe men on the arrival of the Cartel were in the ſtocks and ſent a meſſage to the commander earneſtly requeſting him to afford them a paſſage to ſome Engliſh port, propoſing to him to continue them in irons as a ſecurity againſt their attempting any thing againſt the Cartel. This requeſt was acceeded to and the propoſition being enforced the men arrived here in irons.

The Futtey Kheir in Lat. 4. 30 S. ſaw a large veſſel which bore down till ſhe was hull up and then hauled her wind and was ſoon out of ſight.

CALCUTTA.

JUNE 14th.

The only arrival from ſea ſince our laſt publication, is the ſhip Induſtry, Captain Denniſon, from Bombay the 9th April. and laſt from Madras the 31ſt ultimo. By this opportunity we learn the return to Madras, of His Majeſty's frigate Piedmontaiſe, from Amboyna, whence ſhe ſailed the 21ſt of April. This arrival affords no particular intelligence.

The Harriett, tranſport, Captain Holl, returned to Amboyna a few days previous to the departure of the Piedmontaiſe, with a full cargo of cattle from the Iſland of Gonongtolloh, (one of the Celebes.) This timely ſupply had afforded great relief to the ſettlement, which had experienced conſiderable privations from a ſcarcity of live ſtock.

By the Honorable Company's homeward bound ſhip Euphrates, Captain Herbert now under diſpatch, the undermentioned paſſengers proceed to England:

Mrs. Younghuſband,
Captain Giles,
Captain Blake,
Captain Younghaſband,
Lieutenant Duncan,
Lieutenant Parſonage.

CHILDREN:

Miſs Robertſon,
Maſter Robertſon,
——— Edward Paul,
——— John Richard, and } Ferris.
——— Samuel Charles.

ARRIVALS.

June 10.—Ship Induſtry, Captain Denſon, from Bombay and Madras the 31ſt ult.

DEPARTURES.

June 8.—Ship Moholar, Captain Grant, for Bombay.

Ditto.—Brig Telegraph, ditto.

JUNE 13th.

The Eliza, Captain Babcock, arrived in the river to-day from Madras.

June [illegible]—Ship Bria de Mar, Capt. Kinſey, from Bombay the 11th April.

June 14.—Ship Clifton, Captain Smith, from Chittagong the 27th ultimo.

Ditto, Ship Mentor, Captain Higgins, from Maſulipatam the 9th inſtant.

BENGAL.

DEATH]—On the 31ſt ultimo, at Chittagong, Andrew Bolts, Private Infantry Invalid, aged near 80. He was many years in the Fort Major's Liſt. The Deceaſed was a German, and came to India in the Dutch Service; he was taken priſoner at or near Fulrah in the year 1756, by the force under Admiral Watſon; he then entered into the Honorable Company's Service, accompanied the Army to Patna, where he was wounded. When Mr. Verelſt took poſſeſſion of that Diſtrict, in the year 1761, he came down in Captain Hugh Grant's Company, which formed part of the Detachment; he was afterwards employed as an Overſeer of works, and remained ever ſince in the Diſtrict of Chittagong. A ſervant who had lived with himſelf upwards of fifty years, from the time he was a Child, followed him to the grave; and it was owing to the attachment of this man, and his great care of him, that he attained ſo great an age. The Deceaſed was perhaps the oldeſt European Inhabitant in Bengal.

Engliſh Extracts.

PUGILISM.

The great battle between Crib, the renowned champion, and Molineux, the American Black, took place on Tuſday, on Copthall Common, near Eaſt Grinſtead.

Round 1. Molineux hit Crib ſlightly on the breaſt after ſome cautions ſparring, which was returned by hits on the head and body, and Crib threw his man.

2. A moſt determined and deſperate rally, in which Molineux hit Crib on the mouth, which produced, firſt blood, and ſeveral hard blows were exchanged to the advantage of Crib.

3, Molineux commenced a rally, in which Crib doubled him up by a blow in the [illegible]dy, but the Black immediately got on his [illegible]es.

4. A ſmart rally was commenced by the Black, and a ſharp rally enſued, in wh[illegible] the Black was again knocked down.

5. This was, perhaps, one of the moſt ſevere rounds ever recorded. In a moſt deſperate and courageous rally, in which blows were exchanged to the advantage of each, Molineux was again knocked down, or he fell from the weakneſs of the ground.

6. The Black hit his adverſary in the commencement of a rally, and Crib ſlipped in his efforts to return it, but he recovered and knocked down his adverſary.

7. Crib hit his adverſary down in a rally. Five to one on Crib.

8. This round was conteſted with courage, and to the ſpectator Crib beat his adverſary apparently ſenſeleſs, after a very ſevere round.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1811.

(Continued from the laſt Page.)

As far as experience enables you to judge of his Majeſty's diſorder, do you think it more probable, that his Majeſty will or will not recover, ſo as to render him capable of attending to public buſineſs?—I think it more probable that his Majeſty will recover, ſo as to render him capable of attending to buſineſs.

Has any amendment already taken place in the courſe of his Majeſty's diſorder, and does the appearance of ſuch amendment continue at preſent?—Conſiderable amendment has taken place from the commencement of his Majeſty's diſorder, which ſtill continues.

What difference is there, if any, between the ſtate of his Majeſty at preſent, and that in which he was when you were examined before the Privy Council?—It is extremely difficult to meaſure degrees of a complaint of this ſort; the character of it has, in ſome meaſure, changed; but I think his Majeſty upon the whole full as well now as when I was examined before the Privy Council.

Did you ever attend his Majeſty before, in complaints of this kind?—In the year 1802.

Do you conceive that his Majeſty's increaſed age, ſince that period, is likely to influence, one way or the other, his ultimate recovery?—Judging from the ſymptoms of the caſe, I have no reaſon to think the age will have any influence.

Do you think the defects of his Majeſty's ſight will have any influence, one way or other, on his ultimate recovery?—I thing it may be the means of retarding his recovery, but not of preventing the ultimate recovery.

In the general run of caſes which have come under your obſervation, do you conceive the age of the patient to have had any influence upon his complaint?—It may be difficult to anſwer that queſtion, without ſtating the particular ſpecies of his Majeſty's complaint; his complaint does not appear to me to be connected with age; it is a complaint produced by an accidental circumſtance, which would have produced that complaint at any time in his Majeſty during the laſt twenty-two years. There is no mark of age in the ſymptoms; there are none of thoſe ſymptoms which uſually attend complaints of that deſcription ariſing from age; and it appears to me, therefore, that his Majeſty is as likely to recover, notwithſtanding his age, from this complaint, as he would from any other accidental complaint he might labour under.

Do you conſider increaſed years as a circumſtance not bearing in itſelf, or carrying in itſelf, any influence upon a complaint of this nature?—Generally ſpeaking, age would have a conſiderable influence; but no ſymptoms, which in general ariſe from age in other perſons, have made their appearance in his Majeſty: I therefore conclude that age will have no effect here.

Since you have been called in to the King, do you recollect having objected to any propoſal, made for an interview between the King and the Lord Chancellor?—Yes.

Had you known that it was intended to propoſe to the King, to ſee the Chancellor, ſhould you have objected to his being told of it?—I ſhould, certainly, have objected.

Do you think that any beneficial effect was produced, to his Majeſty's mental health, by the interview between the King and the Chancellor?—No.

Has any prejudicial effect reſulted from it?—I am not aware that any prejudicial effect aroſe.

On the night of the Chancellor ſeeing the King, did you ſee any effect, good or bad, produced, that you attributed to the viſit of the Chancellor?—Not that I could attribute to the viſit of the Chancellor.

What was the reaſon aſsigned by the Phyſicians, for wiſhing the King to ſee the Chancellor?—Some of the Phyſicians had formed an idea, that the Chancellor would have ſome influence on the King's mind.

In point of fact, was the King worſe that night than he had been on the preceding night?—The King had a remarkably good night.

Do you eſteem it an unfavourable circumſtance, that ſleep ſhould not be attended with its natural effect of refreſhment and compoſure in a malady of the nature of that with which the King is effected?—It only marks the ſtage of the complaint: it uniformly takes place early in complaints of this deſcription, that ſleep does not benefit the mind, it only recruits the conſtitution at large.

Does ſleep now benefit the King's mind more than it did in the earlier ſtages of this diſorder?—Moſt undoubtedly.

What is the diſtinction between mental derangement and inſanity?—The Committee muſt be aware of the extreme difficulty of giving a definition, unpremeditated. I will deſcribe the character of the different ſtates: I conſider the King's derangement, more nearly allied to delirium than inſanity; whenever the irritation in his Majeſty, ariſes to a certain point, he uniformly becomes delirious. In delirium the mind is actively employed upon paſt impreſsions, upon objects and former ſcenes, which rapidly paſs in ſucceſsion before the mind, reſembling, in that caſe, a perſon talking in his ſleep. There is alſo a conſiderable diſturbance in the general conſtitution; great reſtleſsneſs, great want of ſleep, and total unconſciouſneſs of ſurrounding objects. In inſanity, there may be little or no diſturbance, apparently, in the general conſtitution; the mind is occupied upon ſome fixed aſſumed idea, to the truth of which it will pertinaciouſly adhere in oppoſition to the plaineſt evidence of its falſity; and the individual is acting always upon that falſe impreſsion. In inſanity, alſo, the mind is awake to objects which are preſent. Taking inſanity, therefore, and delirum, as two points, I would place derangement of mind ſomewhere between them. His Majeſty's illneſs uniformly partakes more of the delirium than of the inſanity.

Do you mean to ſay, that the King is at any time unconſcious of ſurrounding objects?—When I firſt ſaw his Majeſty on the 6th November, he was perfectly unconſcious of ſurrounding objects.

Was that his ſtate on Tueſday laſt?—No.

Was there derangement on Tueſday?—There was derangement on Tueſday.

Then, on Tueſday did his Majeſty's diſorder bear the character of inſanity, and on the 6th of November of delirium?—It has never borne the character of inſanity; it never gets beyond derangement, according to the ſcale I have juſt laid down.

What is the preſent ſtate of the King's bodily health, in your opinion?—The King is far from being in a good ſtate of health at this time.

Are there ſymptoms of bodily indiſpoſition ſufficient to account for all the derangement of mind which is perceived in his Majeſty?—Fully ſufficient to account for the preſent ſymptoms of the ſtate of his mind.

Is there a greater abſence of ſleep now, than there was a fortnight ago?—For ſix days there was more regular ſleep than there has been for ſome days paſt; when I ſay a fortnight, I am perhaps not quite accurate to the time.

Do you attach any, and what importance, to a patient having previouſly had repeated attacks of mental diſorder?—Provided I ſee no conſequences ariſe from the repetition of the diſorder, I ſhould attach no importance to it.

Did not the Chancellor know, before he was actually introduced to the King, that you concurred upon the whole, in thinking it would be better he ſhould ſee the King, than that he ſhould not?—Having ſtarted the objections which I did to the Chancellor's admiſsion, I propoſed going over to the King, to ſee in what ſtate of expectation his Majeſty was, knowing that he had been apprized of the Chancellor's viſit to Windſor. I found him then in ſuch a ſtate of expectation, that it was a doubt whether as much irritation would not ariſe from keeping the Chancellor away, as from admitting him; and I therefore aſſented, as a choice of evils, that the Chancellor ſhould go in.

Having ſtated that his Majeſty's complaint is more nearly allied to delirium than inſanity, will you have the goodneſs to ſtate, whether, in your opinion, it is on that account more eaſily cured? On that account I think it much more eaſily cured.

LUNÆ, 17 DIE DECEMBEIS, 1810.

Dr. MATTHEW BAILLIE, *again called in.*

Nothing more tranſpired than was given in his former examination.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

BERNERS STREET IN AN UPROAR.

The greateſt *hoax* that ever has been heard of in this metropolis was yeſterday practiſed in Berners-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet. The honſe of Mrs. Tottenham, a Lady of fortune, at No. 54. was beſet by about a dozen tradesmen at one time, with their various commodities, and from the confuſion altogether ſuch crowds had collected as to render the ſtreet impaſſable. Waggons laden with coals from the Paddington wharfs, upholſterer's goods in cart loads, organs, piano-fortes, linens jewellery, and every other deſcription of furniture ſufficient to have ſtocked the whole ſtreet, were lodged as near as poſsible to the door of 54, with anxious trades-people and a laughing mob. About this time the Lord Mayor of London arrived in his carriage, and two livery ſervants, but his Lordſhip's ſtay was ſhort, and he was driven to Marlborough-ſtreet Police Office.

At the Office his Lordſhip informed the Sitting Magiſtrate that he had received a note purporting to have come from Mrs. Tottenham, which ſtated that ſhe had been ſummoned to appear before him, but that ſhe was confined to her room by ſickneſs, and requeſted his Lordſhip's favour to call on her. Berners-ſtreet at this time was in the greateſt confuſion, by the multiplicity of trades-people, who were returning with their goods, and ſpectators laughing at them. The officers belonging to Marlborough-ſtreet Office were immediately ordered out to keep order, but it was impoſsible for a ſhort time. The firſt ſcene witneſſed by the officers were ſix ſtout men bearing an organ, ſurrounded by coal merchants with permits, barbers with wigs, mantua-makers with band-boxes, opticians with their various articles of trade, and ſuch was the preſſure of trades-people who had been duped, that at four o'clock all was conſternation and confuſion.

Every Officer that could be muſtered was enliſted to diſperſe the people, and they were placed at the corners of Berners-ſtreet, to prevent trades-people from advancing towards the houſe with goods. The ſtreet was not cleared at a late hour, as ſervants of every denomination wanting places began to aſſemble at five o'clock. It turned out that letters had been written to the different tradeſpeople, which ſtated recommendations from perſons of quality.

A reward has been offered for the apprehenſion of the author of the criminal *hoax*.

This *hoax* exceeded by far that in Bedford-ſtreet, a few months ſince; for beſides a coffin, which was brought to Mrs. Tottenham's houſe, made to meaſure, agreeable to letter, *five feet ſix, ſixteen*, there were accoucheurs, tooth drawers, miniature-painters, artiſts of every deſcription, auctioneers, undertakers, grocers, mercers, poſt chaiſes, mourning-coaches, poultry, rabbits, pigeons, &c. In fact, the whole ſtreet was literally filled with the motley group.

The following are a few of the notes ſent in the name of Mrs. Tottenhrm, for the purpoſe of collecting this moſt extraordinary group:—

"Mrs. Tottenham requeſts Mr.—will call upon her at two to-morrow, as ſhe wiſhes to conſult him about the ſale of an eſtate.—54, Berners-ſtreet, Monday."

"Mrs. Tottenham requeſts that a poſt-chaiſe and four may be at her houſe at two to-morrow, to convey her to the firſt ſtage towards Bath.—54, Berners-ſtreet, Monday."

"Mrs. Tottenham begs the Hon. Mr.—will be good enough to give her a call at two to-morrow, as Mrs. T. is deſirous of ſpeaking with him on buſineſs of importance.—54, Berners-ſtreet, Monday." &c. &c. &c.

BOUNAPARTE'S CONFESSION.

Extracts from a Work, juſt publiſhed, entitled "The Confeſſion of General Bounaparte to Abbe Maury" The author is General Sarrazin.

"Abbé MAURY ******.—The Scriptures command us 'to pardon our enemies.' This ſublime morality is only applicable to Sovereigns, after they have puniſhed dangerous perſons with death. Then, indeed, 'they ſhould pray for the repoſe of their ſouls.'"

"Bounaparte.—You may rely upon my zeal to put in practice this excellent leſſon. At the very time that my proclamations, and thoſe of Le Clerc, promiſed liberty to the negroes and mulattoes of St. Domingo, orders were iſſued for the re-eſtabliſhment of ſlavery. The obſtinacy of Le Clerc blaſted my ſpeculations. I had given orders to him to collect all the Leaders, as ſoon as he ſhould ſucceed in obtaining a ſhadow of peace, and to drown or poiſon them; or, if theſe meaſures were not practicable without ſome great inconvenience, to ſend them to France, where I would find means to diſpoſe of them. Poor Le Clerc, although he did not want ſenſe, never, could comprehend that the honour of a Government ſolely conſiſts in encreaſing and conſolidating its authority by every means. He allowed himſelf to be ſoftened by the good-nature of Touſſaint, the frankneſs of Chriſtophe, and the candour which he thought he could perceive in others. He was laviſh in his praiſes of the every perſons whom he would have ſhot ſome days before, and who, in the ſequel, muſt have deſtroyed his army and the planters. I did not think it proper to oppoſe him, and allowed him to do want he pleaſed with all of them, except Touſſaint. This fellow had breathed the air of royalty. He never could have been a faithfull ſubject. I ordered him to be ſeized, and ſent to the mother-country. To keep up appearances, a plan of inſurrection was attributed to him. The awkwardneſs of Le Clerc in managing ſuch plots produced a general exploſion. Almoſt the whole of the army fell the the victims of ſickneſs or want. I ſent out reinforcements, which fared no better. I ſent one from Toulon of 4000 men, at the time when there was an inſurrection in the garriſon of Gibraltar. It would have been very eaſy to have ſurpriſed that fortreſs. Gantheaume, to whom I had communicated my real plan by Lauriſton, who went to Toulon for the widow of Le Clerc, mentioned it only to the Commandant of the Marine, whoſe ſuggeſtions appeared ridiculous to the Commander of the land-troops. Ever ſince theſe important projects failed, through the equivocal manner in which the communications were made, I ſpeak out, and have almoſt always ſucceeded. At this day I ſhould be maſter of the world, had I ſent the St. Domingo expedition to England, with a clever fellow to take poſſeſſion of the Government. I could have put 50,000 picked men and ſome Generals under his command. I was blinded by my hatred of the Jacobins; and I felt a certain pride in ſeeing myſelf recognized as the Head of the French people, by an illuſtrious family, and by a nation, which, next to my empire, ſtands undoubtedly in the firſt rank, on account of the extent of its power, the widow of its laws, and its immenſe riches. I had then a navy, which I have ſince loſt, as well through the ignorance of my admirals as the unfortunate turn of events. My ambaſſador at London, ſoon after his arrival in that city, informed me, that nothing but war was talked of there. I deſired him to gain time and to avail himſelf of it, for the purpoſe of effecting what we had agreed upon. All my agents are ſpies; all my extraordinary miſſions are entruſted to intelligent Generals; they may be conſidered as *military reconnaiſſances*. Under one pretence or another, opportunities are taken to viſit the fortifications, the poſitions, &c. A police is organized, which is liberally paid. Theſe, in their turn, are watched by perſons in whom greater confidence is placed, and who are better paid. Notwithſtanding all my tricks, the bomb burſt ſooner than I had reaſon to expect. Commerce ſuffered greatly; the people began to murmur. I pretended to feel the greateſt compaſſion for the merchants; I relieved the moſt unfortunate of them: I promiſed to indemnify others. I did not fail to throw all the odium of the renewal of the war upon the Engliſh. General Touſſaint L'ouverture was ſent to me; I ordered him to be conveyed to the caſtle of Joux, near Beſancon. I was informed that he had buried upwards of 50 millions in ſpecie in the midſt of a foreſt in St. Domingo. He was the only perſon who could point out the place, becauſe as it was done, he ordered his guards to kill the twelve men whom he had employed in driving the mules which caried the treaſure, and in digging the holes in which it was hid. He was promiſed the rank of General, and a fourth of the money. His only anſwer was, "that the Conſul had deceived him once, and ſhould not deceive him a ſecond time." When his obſtinacy fruſtrated my proceedings, I ordered him to be confined in a cell hollowed in the rock, and that he ſhould have no more food than was barely ſufficient to keep him alive. This dreadful experiment did not abate his obſtinacy. He never opened his mouth but to load me with execrations. I had him poiſoned. The old keeper of the Caſtle is remarkable for his diſcretion and his coolneſs. Whenever a death of this kind takes place, he is never at a loſs for a cauſe, which the Juſtice of Peace takes care to inſert in the proceedings of the Inqueſt. It was ſtated in them, that Touſſaint died of grief. When the arrival of General La Plume was announced to me, I ordered the honours of war to be beſtowed on him, becauſe this Negro was always one of my partiſans. He fell ill. It was ſuggeſted to the Phyſician who attended him, to ſhorten his ſickneſs. I am very much indebted to opium. When properly adminiſtered, its effects ſecure the ſecrets of my agents, and produce no convulſions in the perſons who take it."

Abbé Maury.—The prieſts and the Phyſicians, it ſeems, are as uſeful to you as your ſoldiers; they deſerve all your kindneſs. They are doubtleſs the beſt-informed perſons and are conſequently the ſworn enemies of the Vandals of 1793. There have been ſome traitors among theſe two intereſting claſſes. They have been puniſhed by God and man. We have alſo a very ſtrict police in our eſtabliſhment. Whoever ſtrays from his duty is paternally admoniſhed of what he owes to the dignity of the reſpectable body to which he has the honour to belong. If he relapſes, and is found to be incorrigible, we root up the tree which bears no fruit, and caſt it into the fire. It is unfortunate that Touſſaint refuſed to diſcover to you where he had hid his money. You make ſo good a uſe of it, that every honeſt man wiſhes from his heart that you poſſeſſed the mines of Peru. It ſtrikes me that you neglected to employ the convenient medium of confeſsion. Touſſaint would probably have diſcloſed to a miniſter of the altar that which he refuſed to diſcover to the keeper of your caſtle. His pride would have been gratified in having a biſhop or an archbiſhop for his confeſſor. I am very ſorry that this large ſum of 50 millions remains as it were paralyzed in the bowels of the earth. I have met few hardened hearts, when I have talked to them of paradiſe and hell. Sound policy required that Touſſaint ſhould be poiſoned. You muſt repent the death of La Plume; he was an honeſt man. He might have done you a great deal of miſchief in the ſouth of St. Domingo: he remained faithful to you, and you derived great advantage from him. You wiſhed to revenge on him the cruelties of Deſſalines. Beſides, the odium of the maſſacre of the whites by the blacks has been much exaggerated. I am far from wiſhing to juſtify them; but I find thoſe who directed them leſs culpable than the authors of the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew, the Sicilian veſpers, the 2d and 3d of September at Paris, and the ſhootings and drownings of La Vendée. In Europe, whites murder their brother whites, though fanaticiſm, through revenge, through rage; while, at St. Domingo, the blacks butchered their ſworn enemies, in

put it out of their power to rivet new fetters for them. I grant you that their victims were disarmed; but how far are they from having satisfied the manes of so many unfortunate persons who perished by the most dreadful tortures, at Cayes, at Port-au-Prince, at St. Marc, at the Cape, and throughout the whole colony. I speak to you as a Minister of the God of Peace. Adopt the necessary measures when the sea shall be opened to your ships, to do justice to the people of Hayti. Let them enjoy their independence in peace; and be assured, that your subjects, as merchants, will there find protection, safety, and emolument. Repent, sincerely, the evil you have done this by your agents, as well as the horrible proceeding you adopted respecting General La Plume. I am told that this officer was very much attached to France. He has often spoken even of you with admiration. He never could have supposed that his hero would one day become his executioner."

"Buonaparte.—I know it. I had no other reason for putting him to death than a wish that a negro should not appear in a General's uniform in France. I had no grounds for cashiering him, for he always behaved well; Peccavi. * * * * * * *.

FURTHER EXTRACT.

"Buonaparte * * * *.—It is with Spain as with St. Domingo. Every thing must be destroyed that has tended to create or support the insurrection. The least indulgence would produce the most fatal consequences to the tranquillity of the interior. Petion had the folly to endeavour to secure my kindness by surrendering to me the provinces where he had influence, and by assisting me to conquer the north. I will employ him as long as he can be useful to me; but he must expect to be treated as Toussaint and La Plume have been, and as Christophe will if I can lay hold of him. It is said that the latter behaves very honourably, and that at this moment he rules with wisdom and moderation. His death is necessary to avenge his second revolt against General Le Clerc. I very much wish I could catch General Castanos. I would make him do penance for his triumph at Baylen. He should expire in the greatest torture to avenge the death of hundreds of my soldiers, whom he suffered to be butchered by the insurgents of his army."

"Abbe Maury.—You appear to me to forget the motives which determined you to have recourse to religion. You told me that you wished henceforth to live as a good Christian, and as a friend of peace; yet you talk of nothing but continual war, revenge, and death. Allow me to tell you, that nothing is more shocking than hypocrisy. It would be better not to confess at all, than to make a bad use of that rite. I do not tell you, with the Scriptures," to turn the left cheek to him who has smitten you on the right; notwithstanding it is to this great principle of resignation on the part of the Apostles and primitive Bishops, as well as the constancy of the Martyrs, that religion owes its greatest lustre: but I will ask you, if you yourself would not have followed the examples of Genetal Romana, Christophe, and Castanos? Have not your father & all your relatives borne arms against France? Have not you yourself wished for the independence of Corsica? You must be convinced that his country is dear to every noble-minded man. I cannot approve of your forming projects for the imprisonment and death of energetic leaders, whose virtues and talents are entitled to your esteem, and are admired by the world. You will, perhaps, upbraid me with being a philanthropist, because I place on the same level the negroes of St. Domingo and the innabitants of the Peninsula. Know that they, as well as you and I, are the work of the Divinity. The soul of a negro is as 'precious in the sight of God' as the soul of a white. The virtuous and brave man, whatever his colour, will always be preferable to the cowardly and corrupt being, though his skin should be white as snow. Be as just as you are powerful, and I will venture to assure you, that the people of all countries, not excepting the inhabitants of St. Domingo, will become your admirers and even your friends. Renounce your propensity to spill blood where there is no occasion for it; and your project of universal monarchy, which I hear talked of every day by persons who are, on good grounds, supposed to be in your confidence."—

"Bounaparte.—Although this last point is not within your province, I will talk a little to you about it, bye and bye. You speak to me as if you were Abbé Gregoire. I can only pardon you by attributing the principles you proclaim to fools and not to bodies. Tyranny is indispensible, in both worlds, to the happiness of society."

[The Abbé Maury and Bounaparte are here interrupted by the arrival of the Empress, who alone has the privilege of entering the Emperor's cabinet, without being announced by Roustan; Bounaparte orders the Abbé to withdraw to the adjacent saloon, where Berthier has been kicking his heels for two hours. The following is part of the conversation between the Grand Almoner and the Grand Hunt-sman.]

[To be continued.]

IMPERIAL FAMILY OF FRANCE,

AND GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE, CIVIL AND MILITARY.

Aviendo pregonado vino, vendem vinagre!—Spanish Prov. After having cried up their Wine, they sell us Vinegar!

Napoleon Buonaparte, *Emperor of France, King of Italy, Mediator of Switzerland, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine*, second son of Carlo Buonaparte, Greffie, or Town-clerk, of Ajaccio in Corsica: his real father supposed to be Count Marbœuf, Governor of Corsica.—As great a murderer, and destructive public and private character as any in ancient or modern history.—General Dupont says, he commenced his career of murder at the age of sixteen, by poisoning a young woman at Brienne, who was with child by him.

Joseph Buonaparte, *King of Spain*, eldest son of Carlo Buonaparte, and Clerk in an Attorney's office at Marseilles. Married Mademoiselle Clery, daughter of a woollen-draper at Marseilles.—A man of a humane good disposition, and bears a good character.

Lucien Buonaparte, 3d son of Carlo Buonaparte; his real father supposed to be Count Marbœuf.—He exactly resembles Napoleon, as well in person as disposition. He was Usher to a Reading-school at Marseilles, and married an Innkeeper's daughter, whom he poisoned. Married, a second time, Madame Jaubertin, widow of an Exchange-broker, which occasioned a quarrel between the Emperor and him.

Louis Buonaparte, *late King of Holland*, 4th son of Carlo Buonaparte: a young man of a very humane good disposition, which has caused his disgrace with Napoleon. Married Fanny de Beauharnois, (daughter of the late Empress Josephine, wife of Napoleon), by whom he has two sons, supposed Napoleon's.

Jerome Buonaparte, *King of Westphalia*, 5th son of Carlo Buonaparte: a dissipated foolish young man, but not of a cruel disposition. Married first, Miss Paterson, of Baltimore, in America; secondly, the Princess Frederica, eldest daughter of the King of Wirtemberg.

Letitia Raniolini, *Mother of the Imperial Family*, a most notorious ——————. At 15 she had a child by a friar. After her marriage with Carlo Buonaparte, she was supported by Count Marbœuf, by whom she had Napoleon and Lucien. She afterwards kept a public brothel at Marseilles, at which her daughters *assisted*.

Paulina Buonaparte, *Princess Borghese*, Eldest sister of the Emperor, with whom she has had an incestuous intercourse. She ran away from her mother, at 14 years of age, with a Corporal Cervoni; and, in 1796, was *common* in Paris, Married, first, General Le Clerc, who died in St. Domingo; secondly, the Roman Prince Borghese.

Eliza Buonaparte, *Grand Duchess of Florence*, Second sister of the Emperor, formerly apprentice to Madame Rambaud, Milliner at Marseilles, was a prostitute at Marseilles. Married General Bacchiochi, formerly Marker at a billiard-table at Bastia, now Governor General of the Grand Duchy of Florence.

Caroline Buonaparte, *Queen of Naples* Youngest sister of the Emperor, with whom, like his sister, Paulina, she has had incestuous intercourse: she also has had a child by her brother, Lucien. A more wicked woman does not exist. She was originally an apprentice with Madame Rambaud at Marseilles.

Fesch, *Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons*, uncle to Buonaparte; bred a priest, but turned jacobin and swindler, for which he was banished Basle; became *fourrier* in the army, then *commissaire de guerre*; lived at Paris by gambling and every species of vice, till his *pious* nephew infilted on the wretch's returning to the church, and made him archbishop of Lyons and Cardinal!!!

Eugene Beauharnois, *Viceroy of Italy*, Son of the late Empress Josephine: a man of a humane disposition and a tolerable character. Married Amelia Augusta, Princess of Bavaria.

Fanny Beauharnois, *Late Queen of Holland*, Daughter of the late Empress Josephine: she is of an amiable disposition and bears an excellent character: married Louis Buonaparte, but was pregnant, previously, by her father-in-law, Napoleon.

Joachim Murat, *King of Naples*, a most infamous sanguinary villain: son of an Innkeeper at Cahors, in Provence; himself originally a Postillion, then Scullion in the Prince of Condé's kitchen at Chantilly. Married Caroline Buonaparte

Stephanie de la Pagerie, *Princess of Baden*, Niece to the late Empress Josephine: a most abandoned woman. Lived with the French General, Boyer,; had a child by one of the Mamelukes; afterwards the Hereditary Prince of Baden was compelled to marry her.

Cambaceres, *Duke of Parma, Arch-Chancellor of the Empire*, one of the diftinguifhed Republicans during the firft period of the Revolution, & the perfon who firft propofed the Oath of Hatred to Royalty, after the murder of Louis XVI.

Le Brun, *Duke of Piacenza, Arch-Treasurer of the Empire*, a diftinguifhed Republican, but at preferit a man of good character.

Talleyrand de Perigord, *Prince of Benevento, Vice Arch-Chancellor of State*, formerly Bifhop of Autun, a man of a very ancient and noble family, and of the moft diftinguifhed talents but exceffively avaricious.

Fouché, *Duke of Otranto, Governor of Rome*, late Minifter of Police: a man of very conffiderable abilities, but lately difgraced by Buonaparte, for refifting fome of his abfurd and cruel orders.

Champagny, *Duke of Cadore, Minister for Foreign Affairs*, formerly a Lieutenant of the Navy: a man of good difpofition, but ilender abilities.

Maret, *Duke of Bassano, Secretary of State*, fon of a petty Apothecary: a man of very little talent or information.

Caulaincourt, *Duke of Vicenza, Grand Master of the Horse*, defcended from an ancient noble family of France: the officer who feized the Duke d'Enghien, and conducted him to be murdered at Vincennes, where he was fhot in the prefence of Buonaparte and his feleci friends, in the middle of the night.

Duroc, *Duke of Friuli, Grand Marshal of the Palace*, a man of a moft excellent character and difpofition, though of fmall talents. He is a remarkably handfome man, and a great favourite of the Emperor.

Savary, *Duke of Rovigo, Minister of Police*, a moft infamous villain: a common bravo, who, by Buonaparte's orders, killed General Dellaix, who recovered the battle of Marengo, and afterwards kidnapped, the whole Royal Family of Spain: the perfon whom Buonaparte employs in all his fecret murders, fuch as Pichegru's, Captain Wright's, &c.

GREAT MILITARY OFFICERS.

The Marshals of France.

Marfhal Berthier, *Prince of Neufchatel, Vice-Conftable of France*, an officer of high rank in the ancient French fervice, of a noble family, and of the moft diftinguifhed military talents, who has been the chief fupporter of Buonaparte, and to whom all his principal victories may be attributed.

Marfhal Bernadotte, *Prince of Ponte Corvo elected Crown Prince of Sweden*, formerly a private foldier of the French Guards: a man of a good difpofition, and never guilty of murder or robbery. Married Mademoifelle Clery, fifter to the Queen of Spain.

Marfhal Maffena, *Prince of Essling Duke of Rivoli*, formerly a Serjeant in the King of Sardinia's army, from which he deferted. A fkilful enterprizing officer, of a good character and difpofition, but very avaricious.

Marfhal Davouft, *Prince of Wagram Duke of Auerstadt*, a man of infamous character: very cruel and very avaricious.

Marfhal Augereau, *Duke of Castiglione*, a moft infamous character: has been twice publicly whipped, burnt in the back, and fent to the Gallies as a common Thief and Houfebreaker. Has deferted from almoft every fervice in Europe. He is immenfely rich, and conffidered as the greateft plunderer of any of the Marfhals.

Marfhal Moncey, *Duke of Cornegliano*, formerly a Gentleman's fervant: a man of indifferent character, and no military talents.

Marfhal Soult, *Duke of Dalmatia*, has the reputation of being one of the moft fkilful Officers in the French fervice. Formerly a common thief; then a private Soldier. Is exceffively cruel and rapacious.—The Duchefs of Dalmatia was a common proftitute, at Sohlingen, in Weftphalia.

Marfhal Mortier, *Duke of Treviso*, was clerk to a Merchant at Dunkirk; then Sergeant in the National Guards: he has no military character, but he committed great depredations in Hanover.—The Duchefs of Treviio is an Inn-keeper's daughter.

Marfhal Ney, *Duke of Elchingen*, originally an Oftler at a Livery-ftable in Paris, from whence he ftole two horfes and ran away. He is ftill a robber, in every particular; but has the reputation of being an excellent officer.—The Duchefs of Elchingen was debauched by Lucien Buonaparte, and is ftill lib dinous.

Marfhal Beffieres, *Duke of Istria, Commander of the Imperial Guard*, is of an ancient family, and before the Spanifh war had an excellent character.

Marfhal Victor, *Duke of Belluno*, formerly a Drummer in the old French fervice. Has the reputation of being a good officer, but ready for any kind of villainy.

Marfhal Lefevre, *Duke of Dantzic*, formerly a Private Soldier in the old French fervice—afterwards a moft notorious robber. He is a man of the loweft and brutal manners, but a good officer. The Duchefs of Dantzic was originally wafherman to the Barracks at Strafburgh.

Marfhal Kellerman, *Duke of Valmy*, formerly an Officer in the old French fervice: a man of fome military reputation, and of an indifferent character.

Marfhal Marmont, *Duke of Ragusa*, a gentleman of a very ancient family: one of the beft officers in France. He bears an excellent character. Married the daughter of M. Perregaux, the great Banker at Paris.

Marfhal Oudinot, *Duke of Reggio*, was originally the *Harlequin* at his father's little Theatre on the Boulevards at Paris. he has the reputation of being an enterprizing fkilful officer, but is very cruel and rapacious.

Marfhal Macdonald, is of Scotch defcent, and was an Officer in the Irifh Legion before the Revolution. Is reckoned a very able officer, and bears an excellent character.

Marfhal Perignon, a Gentleman of an ancient family, and an Officer of rank in the old fervice.

Marfhal Serrurier, alfo an officer of rank in the old French fervice.

Brune, *late Marshal of France*, originally a Journeyman Printer: a moft infamous wretch, the identical perfon who carried the head and beard of the Princefs Lamballe about the ftreets of Paris, in September 1792. He has been difgraced and imprifoned by Buonaparte, and in all probability has, long fince, been fecretly murdered.

Jourdan, *late Marshal of France*, a moft diftinguifhed Officer, and of a good character. He has lately been difgraced by Buonaparte, and craffed from the lift of Marfhals of France.

General Junot, *Duke of Abrantes*, originally a Livery Servant, afterwards a Grenadier of the French Guards: a moft fanguinary, cruel, and rapacious character, but a good Officer.

General Sebaftiani, *Count of the Empire*, a Corfican by birth, and a relation of the *Imperial* Family; one of Buonaparte's confidential favourities. A man of a blood-thirfty, cruel difpofition, and frequently employed in fecret and murdering expeditions.

General Hulin, *Count of the Empire, Governor of Paris*, a man whofe wife took in waffhing: leader of moft of the maffacres in Paris, fince the Revolution: he has been a fwindler, coiner, robber, and murderer.

General Baraguay D'Hilliers, *Count of the Empire*, originally a Gentleman, but a very abandoned character. He was employed as a fpy, both by Robefpierre and Buonaparte, and is a great favourite with the latter.

General Loifon, *Count of the Empire, Governor of the Imperial Palace*, fon of a petifogging Attorney: was guilty of murder and robbery before the Revolution. A moft infamous character, but a good officer.

General Rapp, *Count of the Empire, First Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor*, originally a Livery Servant, then a Private Soldier; but a man of good character and humane difpofition.

General Andreoffi, *Count of the Empire*, defcended from an ancient family: a man of conffiderable talents and good difpofition.

General Vandamme, *Count of the Empire, Commandant of Boulogne*, a moft cruel fanguinary villain: was condemned to the gallies, for robbery at Caffel, where he was born, but efcaped; was cafhiered by General Moreau, for his infamous character, but reftored by Buonaparte.

General Dupont, formerly fchool-fellow with Buonaparte at Brienne; but at preferit difgraced and imprifoned, for his furrender to the Spaniards, at Baylen, in May 1809.

9. Molineux, with true courage, commenced another rally, and both men ſtood and hit until Crib fell by accident.

10. Another round, in which the Black ſhewed ſuperiority in ſtrength. For two minutes hits were exchanged to the diſadvantage of Crib, who had manifeſted weakneſs, but the Black was down.

11. This round was courageouſly maintained by the Black, who hit down his man.

12. Crib hit his adverſary a dreadful body blow, but Molineux returned it on the head. The fight continued until the 20th round in favour of Molineux, in as much as he had ſhewn himſelf ſuperior in ſtrength to his adverſary, and had bored on him with that ſort of courage which beat down ſcience by hitting. In the 20th round the Black again became weak, and he ſeized the ropes of the ring for ſupport, and held Crib there. The outer ring for a ſhort time was broken, but the fight was renewed. Crib was weak but courageous and the Black determined. Crib had attempted to beat this man, who was eſteemed a novice, off hand, but in this he was deceived. Crib finding he could not beat his man by gaiety of fighting, reſorted to his ſafe mode, that of milling on a retreat, and it was perhaps by that Molineux, who is as good a man as ever entered a ring, loſt his battle. If Crib had ſuperior ſcience, Molineux had courage equal; and it was his bottom which brought the conteſt in his favour, as two to one was betted in favour of Molineux in the 30th round of the battle.

The battle laſted fifty-five minutes, in which 44 rounds took place, and it was all hard fighting. Both the combatants were dreadfully beaten; and they were almoſt deprived of ſight. They were ſo much exhauſted, that even the victor could not have ſtood five minutes longer. The Black gave in rather from weakneſs than want of courage. He is certainly one of the moſt promiſing pugiliſts that has appeared.

Notwithſtanding the rain came down in torrents for ſeveral hours before the fight commenced, and continued throughout the whole of it, it was witneſſed by ſeveral thouſands of ſpectators, compoſed of all claſſes, from the peerage down to the light-fingered corps.

A ſmall iſland of the Danube, called Eugel, near Pichment, has exhibited the phenomenon of a Floating Iſland. In the memory of the oldeſt perſons it had remained ſtationary until May laſt, when the rapidity and preſſure of the ſtream are ſuppoſed to have detached its bottom; its inclination is uniformly to the right bank of the river, but its motion is not perceptible. Since May it has made a progreſs of about eight miles; and, what is not the leaſt ſingular, has, from the eager and unabated curioſity of the Germans, made the fortunes of three perſons who obtained a temporary proprietorſhip of it.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

On Friday evening a young female of very intereſting appearance, and from the elegance of her manners, and ſtyle of dreſs, apparently of high rank and faſhion, underwent a final examination on a charge of ſhoplifting. The circumſtances of her detection were as follow.

On Tueſday afternoon, ſoon after four o'clock, when it was duſk, ſhe went to the ſhop of Mr. Geare, ſilk-mercer, in Holly-well-ſtreet, in the Strand, and purchaſed ſilk to the amount of ſixteen ſhillings, in payment of which ſhe tendered a one pound Bank of England note. As the ſhopman was turning round to get change, he obſerved ſomething move on the counter, which excited his ſuſpiſion; and giving her the change he charged her with having taken ſomething, but ſhe denied it. So convinced, however, was he of the fact, that he inſiſted on her being ſearched, and for that purpoſe went to call the houſekeeper. As he was going into the back room, he obſerved the young lady ſtoop down. He then got her up ſtairs, into the dining-room, where the houſekeeper ſearched her, and reported to the ſhopman that ſhe could not find any thing upon her, except the ſilk ſhe had purchaſed. He, however, perſiſted that ſhe muſt have ſomething which ſhe had ſtolen upon her. The houſekeeper proceeded in conſequence to ſearch her under her clothes, and found a roll of ſilk. On this diſcovery ſhe burſt into tears, fell on her knees, and intreated for mercy. A meſſenger was diſpatched to Bow-ſtreet for an officer. Humphries arrived in a ſhort time, and proceeded to ſearch her again, and found in her boſom a 2l. and a 1l. Bank note; but nothing of a ſuſpicious nature. She intreated forgiveneſs in the moſt pathetic and diſtreſſing language, aſſuring them it was her firſt offence, and that ſhe was of a reſpectable family; the proſecutor, however, told her ſhe was in the cuſtody of an officer, and ſhe muſt go before a Magiſtrate. A moſt affecting ſcene then took place ſhe fainted and fell on the floor. Humphreys could not move her till he threatened to carry her out. He conveyed her to the office in a coach. On her examination ſhe ſaid her name was Willes, and that ſhe lived in a court in Holborn. Humphreys enquired there for her, but was informed no ſuch perſon lived there.

At her examination, on Friday, Mr. Nares reprobated her conduct, in giving a falſe name and reſidence; when ſhe acknowledged the charges in flood of tears, and ſaid ſhe had done ſo to avoid the expoſure of her family and herſelf. There being nothing, however, to bring the charge home but her own confeſſion, ſhe was diſcharged.

THE LATE DUKE OF QUEENSBURY, AND *GENERAL PICTON.*

The Duke of Queenſbury was generally conſidered as a man who lived chiefly for himſelf. The unbounded range of his pleaſures ſeemed to be the leading purport of his exiſtence. Thus it was that his donations, which we ſhall call princely ones; were deprived of their merit. They were not frequent; but they were ſubſtantial. Having lived to be eighty-ſix years of age, he had long been an object of public obſervation; and was of that temper to be equally indifferent to the malignity or the flattery of mankind. Though the exterior of his life was pleaſure and diſſipation, he had his grave and better hours; and oftentimes has he cheered the broken-down ſpirit of the fallen Gentleman by the moſt timely and delicate aſſiſtance. He did not give 500l. but he gave 500l. a year. The legacy of 5000l. which he has left to General Picton has ariſen from the following circumſtances:—It is well known that that officer was Governor General of the Iſland of Trinidad, which was taken by General Abercromby in the year 1797. The trial that took place reſpecting General Picton's conduct there is in every one's recollection: and the Duke, having read the volume publiſhed on the ſubject by Lieutenant-Colonel Draper, was known by all his friends to intereſt himſelf very much in that queſtion. A General Officer, now no more, who was in habits of intimacy with his Grace, and was an intimate friend of General Picton, never called upon his noble friend but the Duke made the caſe alluded to the excluſive ſubject of his converſation:—"General, I know that you "are particularly acquainted with General "Picton; and having frequently given you "my opinion of his caſe, and expreſſed my "indignation at the unjuſt treatment that "he has received, I cannot conceal from you "that I conſider his hard ſituation as one well "meriting every conſideration. I look upon him as a moſt meritorious public ſervant; "and the conduct ſhewn to him a diſgrace to "Government and to the country. I find "that he is overwhelmed with a variety of "proſecutions, which muſt affect his fortune. "I do not preſume to know the extent of any "gentleman's means; but this I know, that "the military profeſſion is not, in general, "the high road to fortune, whatever it may "be to fame. I honour you, Sir, as a man "of diſcretion; and feeling that it would be "impertinent in me, on ſo delicate a ſubject, "to make a preſumption to which I am not "entitled, if you could manage to put my "preſent intentions towards him into execution, I ſhould be obliged to you, with perfect eaſe and ſatisfaction to his feelings. In "ſhort, Sir, can you undertake to acquaint "the General, that it is my deſire to be his "banker, for the whole expenſe and charges which this affair may coſt him?" To no man living could the Duke have communicated ſuch deſigns more capable of diſcharging them with gentlemanlineſs and delicacy. Thoſe who are acquainted with General Picton know the dignity of his mien and manners, which only reflect back the ſuperiority of his mind. The writer of this was preſent at the interview. On the propoſal being made, General Picton roſe and ſaid, "General Carruthers (for that was the name of the officer who brought the propoſition), offer "my moſt reſpectful acknowledgements to "the Duke of Queenſbury, and aſſure him, "that if I were not, by the bounty of a very "near relation, fully and completely borne "out in every expenſe which has attended, "or can attend, my proſecutions, I would "accept of his munificent and diſintereſted "offer; for which my gratitude can only die "with myſelf." But although the affair terminated, the Duke never loſt ſight of him. After ſeven years of unremitting perſecution had not, indeed, brought the law-ſuits to a cloſe (for they are not yet finiſhed), but had eſtabliſhed the General's character in ſuch a manner, that he was employed in the expedition to Walcheren, the Duke called upon General Picton, and paid him a congratulatory viſit for the firſt time. From that time, to the day of the Duke's death, the General never failed to give him ſuch information as might be pleaſing to him; and whenever a letter appeared with his ſuperſcription, he always exclaimed, "Now, here is informa-"tion that I can depend upon." This intereſting connection, thus formed and carried on, was concluded by the Duke's bequeathing General Picton five thouſand pounds in his will.

"Kingſton, Jamaica, Nov. 24.—A moſt curious occurrence has taken place in Port-Royal Mountains: the dwelling-houſe, &c. and from 25 to 30 acres of full bearing coffee, on the plantation of Mr. Robert G. Dalhouſe, ſunk down and diſappeared on Tueſday ſe'nnight, and nothing but the ridge of the houſe is now diſcernible. Some days previous to this accident, the earth was obſerved to crack and ſink in a trifling degree, and the houſe to be affected by it, when Mr. Dalhouſe was adviſed to remove with his furniture, which he fortunately did. The cauſe is not well aſcertained; but it is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by a hollow or ſubterranean paſſage in the earth, which ſwallowed up the buildings, &c. as there was not the ſmalleſt ſymptom of an earthquake at the time."

We extract the following paragraph from a Jamaica paper of the 15th November, which ſerves to ſhew how much the intereſt of Great Britain and the Spaniſh colonies, are affected by the proceedings of the governing power in Spain.

CARTHAGENA, Nov. 5.

"Advices have been received from Cadiz, that a governor of the name of Davila, who is perfectly unknown here, is to be ſent out. The people are averſe to receiving him, and he will not be acknowledged by the Junta. As the government of this place have not diſavowed the Regency, but maintain a connection with it, their refuſal to acknowledge the Governor appears ſome what like a contradiction, but conſidering the diſtorted ſituation of Spain, as well as of America, it is not altogether ſo irreconcilable as at the firſt view. The Regency is conſidered here, as the head in concerns regarding Foreign nations, and every ſupport which the country can give will be afforded for the purpoſe of carrying on the war with vigour againſt France, but it is determined to provide againſt the worſt, in caſe Spain ſhould ultimately be compelled to yield to the overwhelming power of Bonaparte; therefore to arrange every thing for our own ſecurity. At Santa Fee it was publicly declared laſt year, in the Cabildo, by a partizan of the Vice Roy, that America would follow the ultimate fate of Spain. Well informed perſons here think that it is the intereſt of Spain to draw America along with her in her fall, as without the reſources of the latter, ſhe is in a forlorn conditio, and but few people will emigrate from Spain, even at the greateſt extremity, as they cannot remove their property. This reaſoning appears to be correct, and borne out by the recently repeated orders of the Regency to cloſe the South America ports, (impolitic as ſuch a meaſure muſt be) to be Engliſh commerce. The Regency not long ſince alſo demanded that the circulation of Engliſh newspapers ſhould be prevented in Spaniſh America. The inhabitants of this country ſay, that the former Spaniſh Juntas in Spain, as well as the Regency, have already imployed many undeſerving men, and that they cannot truſt their ſafety to perſons with whom they are unacquainted; as never was a greater inſtance of falſe confidence than what was placed in Morla. At Cadiz and Seville he was extolled, notwithſtanding which he was a traitor, and delivered Madrid to the French. Such are the ſentiments of the natives of Spaniſh America, though in many inſtances. from fear, they are not publicly expreſſed."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Tueſday morning a Court-martial commenced on board his Majeſty's ſhip Gladiator, at Portſmouth, (Vice Admiral Hargood, Preſident,) for the trial of Lieutenant William George Carliſle Kent, late acting Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Porpoiſe, in New South Wales, (and on whom the command of his Majeſty's ſhips devolved, on the ſuſpenſion of Captain William Bligh, late Governor of that territory), in conſequence of his having exerciſed his own judgment in proceeding to relieve the dependent Settlements when all communication was cut off between him and the ſaid Captain Bligh.

The charges preferred againſt the priſoner by Captain Bligh were,

1ſt. His having ſailed from Port Jackſon without his orders.

2d. Having hauled down the proſecutor's broad pendant, which he was ordered to keep flying on board his Majeſty's ſhip Porpoiſe, then under his command, and again proceeding to ſea, without his orders or any perſon duly authoriſed to give the ſame.

3d. For having permitted Lieutenant James Symons to quit his Majeſty's ſervice and carry home diſpatches from the perſons who had uſurped the Government, and not apprehending him and bringing him to puniſhment.

In ſupport of theſe charges, which cauſed Lieutenant Kent one year and eleven months confinement, the proſecutor out of above a dozen witneſſes whom he ſummoned, only called one, being Mr. Griffin, his Secretary, and then cloſed the proſecution by delivering in about noon the following written paper to the Court.

"*Mr. Preſident and Gentlemen,*

"Taking it for granted that the Court will not think it right to enquire into the propriety or impropriety of the diſpoſſeſſing me of the Civil Government of the territory of New South Wales, as that is to be made the ſubject of inveſtigation before another tribunal, and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty directed me in framing the charges upon the preſent occaſion to confine myſelf to thoſe points which were in breach of the Naval Articles of War, I have no farther evidence to trouble the Court with: ſhould, however, the priſoner put his defence upon that ground, and the Court think it right to enter into the enquiry, they will, I truſt, hereafter permit me to call witneſſes to anſwer to any charges which may be attempted to be eſtabliſhed againſt me in juſtification of that meaſure. Until I hear what they are, it is impoſſible I can anſwer them; and to enter by anticipation into a general hiſtory of my Government, would, I apprehend, be an unneceſſary waſte of time to the Court."

(Signed.) "WM. BLIGH."

Lieutenant Kent was to commence his defence on Wedneſday morning.

A Court-martial was on Monday held on board the Salvador del Munde, at Plymouth, for the trial of Mr. William Sullidge, Surgeon of the Unicorn frigate, for unofficer-like and ungentlemanly conduct, in having pulled Lieutenant Murray, of the ſame ſhip, by the noſe, at the meſs table. The charge being proved, he was ſentenced to be diſmiſſed from the Navy, and to be confined 12 months in the Marſhalſea priſon. He made a long but unavailing defence.

The following is a copy of the ſentence of the Court-Martial on Lieutenant Kent:—"The Court proceeded to try the ſaid Lieutenant W. G. C. Kent, on the charges preferred againſt him by Captain Wm. Bligh, and having heard the evidence produced in ſupport of the charges, and by the ſaid Lieut. W. G. C. Kent in his defence, and what he had to alledge in ſupport thereof, the Court is of opinion, that it appears that the ſaid Lieutenant W. G. C. Kent did ſail with the ſaid ſhip from Port Jackſon, in the two inſtances ſtated in the above-mentioned charges, without the orders of the ſaid Captain W. Bligh; that he did not ſo ſail under the orders of the perſons aſſerted therein to have illegally and by force diſpoſſeſſed the ſaid W. Bligh of the government of New South Wales, and did not improperly ſtrike the broad pendant of the ſaid W. Bligh; that it appears that the ſaid W. G. C. Kent, under the extreme and extraordinary difficulties in which he was placed, ſhewed every diſpoſition to obey any orders which the ſaid W. Bligh might have thought fit to have given him; that he was actuated by a ſincere wiſh to perform his duty for the good of his Majeſty's ſervice, and that he was juſtified in the conduct he purſued on ſuch occaſion: and the Court is farther of opinion, that the ſaid third charge has not been proved againſt the ſaid Lieut. W. G. C. Kent, and doth adjudge him to be acquitted of the whole of the above charges; and the ſaid Lieutenant W. G. C. Kent is hereby acquitted accordingly."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

ON THE STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH,

(LAID BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON MONDAY).

The Committee appointed to examine the Phyſicians who have attended his Majeſty during his illneſs, touching the ſtate of his Majeſty's health, and to report ſuch examination to the Houſe, have, purſuant to the order of the Houſe, proceeded to examine the ſaid Phyſicians; which examination is as follows:—

VENERIS, 14 DIE DECEMBRIS, 1810.

Dr. H. Reveil Reynolds, *called in, and examined.*

He conſidered his Majeſty's health ſuch as to render him incapable of coming in perſon to his Parliament, or of attending to any kind of buſineſs. He ſtill entertains confident hopes of his Majeſty's recovery. He founded his opinion upon the particular ſymptoms of his Majeſty's diſorder, and upon general experience in other caſes of the ſame nature. With reſpect to the particular ſymptoms of his Majeſty, they are favourable, from the circumſtances of the ſoundneſs of his conſtitution, preſerved by ſimple and temperate diet, and the regular habits of his life, and alſo becauſe his memory is as ſtrong and correct as ever it was, his perceptions as acute (his judgment is perverted, and he has loſt his diſcretion at preſent) and alſo becauſe he had ſeen his Majeſty recover from three attacks of the ſame diſeaſe, in ſome parts of which, he thought he had been worſe than he is at preſent. He could form no judgment or probable conjecture of the duration of his Majeſty's illneſs. On being aſking whether he thought it more probable that

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his Majeſty will or will not recover, ſo as to render him capable of attending to public buſineſs; he anſwered, that when once his aberrations are gone, he will recover perfectly; how ſoon, it was impoſſible for him to ſay. Some veſtiges of complaint may remain when the principal part of the diſeaſe ſhall be removed; but he had no doubt of his Majeſty being able to diſcharge his functions juſt as well as ever.—There have been fluctuations in his Majeſty's diſorder,—he has ſometimes been better, and ſometimes again he has been worſe. He is much better now than he was at ſeveral periods of the diſeaſe. He aſcribed his Majeſty's diſorder to the anxiety of his mind upon the illneſs of his daughter, the Princeſs Amelia. On being aſked if the age of his Majeſty was more likely to affect the duration of his illneſs, than his age at the reſpective periods of his former attacks of this diſorder, he ſaid he could only anſwer that queſtion by ſaying, that age ſeems to have made very few depredations upon his Majeſty, that he is apparently younger and ſtronger than many perſons much younger than himſelf; and therefore much better able to reſiſt the effect of diſeaſe than ſeveral perſons younger than himſelf would be. During a certain period of the diſeaſe, and under certain circumſtances, his Majeſty being blind is rather a beneficial circumſtance, becauſe it intercepts ſome ſources of irritation; but at another period of the diſeaſe, it will be adverſe to him, becauſe it alſo intercepts ſome ſources of amuſement. On being aſked if any of the Royal Family have ſeen his Majeſty ſince his attendance; he anſwered no; the Lord Chancellor ſaw him the day before yeſterday; his Lordſhip aſked his opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of ſeeing his Majeſty; there was a diſcuſſion on the ſubject; and there was a doubt in ſome of the Phyſicians' minds, whether it would do him good or irritate him; but his Majeſty had been informed the Chancellor was to be there, and it was then decided amongſt us, that as that was the caſe; and he ſeemed to have made up his mind to the ſeeing the Chancellor, there was more chance of irritation by preventing it, than there was by the Chancellor's ſeeing him; and therefore the Chancellor ſaw him with the unanimous concurrence of all, after that diſcuſſion. We had ſome hopes that the ſeeing the Chancellor might give the King more ſelf-poſſeſſion, and he did not know that it did not for a time, becauſe, we had known before in former illneſſes that it had done ſo. But there was no evil to be apprehended from it, except there might have been a little momentary anxiety about the King. We doubted whether it would be right or not, in our diſcuſſions among ourſelves; but there was nothing of cloſh or of oppoſition of ſentiment; it was a temperate diſcuſſion; there was no diſſentient at all; it was not apprehended that it was a choice of two evils. The Phyſicians deſired the Chancellor to avoid any thing that might create diſcuſſion. One principal reaſon why it was ſuggeſted that it might be right for the Chancellor to ſee the King, was, that Parliament might not take the ſtate of the King, merely from the repreſentations of his Phyſicians. In the firſt attendance he had upon his Majeſty in the year 1788, for that reaſon he deſired that the Chancellor would ſee the King, and that Mr. Pitt would ſee the King; and at his deſire they both ſaw him. He ſaid advantageous effects were produced on his Majeſty by ſeeing Mr. Pitt and Lord Thurlow. The King became more compoſed, and he was more manageable afterwards. There was no perſon in the room with the King but the Chancellor; Sir Henry Halford introduced the Chancellor to the King, and then retired. He did not underſtand that the Phyſicians deſired the Chancellor to ſee the King becauſe they were aware that Parliament was to meet the next day; he ſaid that it was not done with any diſreſpect to Parliament, but with a view that Parliament might not take the ſtate of the King merely from the repreſentation of his medical attendants. He could not ſtate any probable time for his Majeſty's ultimate recovery—he ſaid the King is very much in the ſame ſtate he was at the latter end of the year 1788, and the beginning of the year 1789; but it varies ſo, there are ſo many fluctuations, that when the Phyſicians ſee the King a little better, and going on a little better for two or three days they are ſanguine; and if there come a relapſe, it throws them back again; there are ſuch fluctuations, it is impoſſible to give any poſitive and decided opinion; and indeed in this caſe there is no definitive time in the nature of the malady; when men have a common fever, after the ſymptoms have been formed three or four days, one can form a pretty good judgment as to the duration of the diſeaſe; but in this, he believed, nobody had ever been able to aſcertain any preciſe time. In the further courſe of the examination of Dr. Reynolds, he ſaid the Chancellor remained with the King very little more than a quarter of an hour; Sir Henry Halford, he believed, minuted him, and that it was 12 minutes. The ſtipulation of the Phyſicians was, that the Chancellor ſhould ſee his Majeſty for a quarter of an hour.—It was of Sir Henry Halford's own motion, that he propoſed to the King to ſee the Lord Chancellor; and, having ſo propoſed to the King, he communicated to the other Phyſicians that he had ſo propoſed, and they after ſome diſcuſſion conſented to it. It had been diſcuſſed among us ſome time before, and Sir Henry Halford at that time thought he ſaw the King in ſuch a ſtate in which we all ſaid if we had ſeen him we ſhould have wiſhed it; there was no blame in the world attached to Sir Henry Halford.

Dr. Matthew Baillie *called in, and examined.*

The firſt eight queſtions were ſimilar to thoſe put by the Privy Council.

He had no doubt in his mind that his Majeſty's complaint aroſe out of the great affection that his Majeſty had for his deceaſed daughter, and the great affliction that he felt during her long and tedious illneſs. He never viſited his Majeſty, as a patient, before this illneſs. He was aſked if he would ſuppoſe that a patient was more likely to recover from a mental malady, having been affected with mental malady three or four times previouſly, than if he had never been ſo affected:—He anſwered that he did not know very well what anſwer to give on that queſtion. He thought it bears two ways; it appeared to him, that where a perſon had an indiſpoſition with certain ſymptoms three or four times, and has recovered, it always gives a conſiderable preſumption, provided the conſtitution is not much weakened in its powers, that the perſon will recover again; at the ſame time it may be ſaid, that the ſuſceptibility to diſeaſe is increaſed by the number of attacks, and in that point of view the perſon might not be ſo likely to recover. He thought, however, that the other reaſoning has more power altogether than the laſt, and therefore ſhould ſay, that if the conſtitution is not much weakened, it gives a preſumption, if a perſon has recovered from a ſimilar diſeaſe three times, that he has a conſiderable chance of recovering the fourth time. He did not mean to ſay that the King might not fall back and be liable to any future attack of a ſimilar indiſpoſition; but as far as he could judge of it, it is moſt probable, that if he does recover, he will recover with the ſame power of performing his duties, as a Sovereign, as before. He was aſked if any of the Royal Family had ſeen the King ſince the diſeaſe had eſtabliſhed its character, he believed none of the Royal Family had ſeen him. He obſerved a little ſymptom of the malady before the 25th of October, on that day it was very well marked. He ſaw the King twice a day before the 25th, to give an account of his daughter. He believed no perſons can have any acceſs to his Majeſty, without the knowledge and conſent of his Phyſicians; occaſionally one or two of his confidential pages have come into the room for an inſtant, but he did not know that any body elſe has. The Lord Chancellor ſaw his Majeſty the day before yeſterday. He was aſked if he had been conſulted on the propriety of the Lord Chancellor's ſeeing the King; he anſwered that it made part of general converſation among the Phyſicians, the day before the Lord Chancellor ſaw the King; and it was thought upon the whole, perhaps, that it would be more ſatisfactory that the Chancellor ſhould ſee the King, ſo as to give an account of him from his own obſervation. The firſt ſuggeſtion of the propriety of the Chancellor ſeeing the King, came, he believed, from Dr. Heberden. He was aſked what reaſon Dr. Heberden aſſigned for wiſhing the Chancellor to ſee the King; he anſwered there was no other reaſon aſſigned than that it was thought deſirable Parliament ſhould have, not ſimply the report of the Phyſicians, but the report of the Lord Chancellor, from his own obſervation. He was aſked if the Phyſicians did conſider it any part of their duty to diſcuſs what would be moſt ſatisfactory to Parliament; he anſwered, he really did not knew, whether they may not have gone beyond their duty; he did not pretend to ſay whether it was wiſe or not; his Majeſty was informed by Sir Henry Halford, he believed previouſly to ſuch conſultation among the Phyſicians, that on that day the Chancellor would be at Windſor. He was aſked whether ſuch information was communicated by Sir Henry Halford to the King, in conſequence of any diſcuſſion among the Phyſicians; he anſwered, there was no diſcuſſion, as he could recollect, by which Sir Henry was empowered to make any communication to the King; and the fact is, he believed, it was thought afterwards better that the communication had not been made; he ſaid his Majeſty had hardly been, within the laſt fortnight, at any time perfectly free from indiſpoſition; he ſhould not attach much importance to the indiſpoſition to which his Majeſty has been ſubject in the courſe of the laſt fortnight, as affecting his general health; the idea that naturally occurs to the mind, in conſidering a ſmall defect of bodily health is this, that as the King during the whole of this indiſpoſition has had more or leſs of bodily indiſpoſition, though ſometimes very little, yet it becomes an additional, though a ſlight proof, that he may probably recover, that he has that bodily ailment: if there was preciſely the ſtate of mind which the King has, without bodily ailment, we ſhould ſay, there was altogether a leſs chance of the King's recovery, than if he had the bodily ailment juſt ſtated; at the ſame time, he thought it right to ſay, that ſometimes that bodily ailment has been very little. The King's age certainly renders his recovery leſs probable than if he were a younger man; at the ſame time, age is a relative term. The King, at 72, is ſtronger and younger, if one may uſe that expreſſion, than many perſons of 62, and therefore, may have a better chance than moſt perſons would have at the ſame period of life. He ſhould conceive that, in the earlier periods of an indiſpoſition like the King's blindneſs would probably be an advantage; that it would leſſen the excitement; but when a perſon afflicted like the King, goes on towards recovery, he conceived that the want of ſight would be a diſadvantage, becauſe he would be deprived of many amuſements that would occupy his mind and aſſiſt in the completion of recovery; he conceived that when a perſon, ſimilarly ſituated with regard to complaint as the King, has got into a ſtate of convaleſcence ſo as to be able to take exerciſe, perhaps the having ſight would be then a diſadvantage again—becauſe he would be roufed by a great many objects, and take violent exerciſe, which might poſſibly bring back a return of the complaint; this, he ſaid, is altogether conjecture. In comparing the preſent with his Majeſty's former illneſs, he thought the circumſtances are ſuch as to render it likely that the preſent indiſpoſition will be of longer continuance than ſome of the former; he had rather a leſs ſanguine expectation of his Majeſty's ultimate recovery now than he had at the period of his examination before the Privy Council; he never thought his Majeſty would recover ſoon. On being aſked what made him leſs ſanguine of the King's ſpeedy recovery than he was, when examined before the Privy Council; he anſwered, that there had been another attack ſince he was examined; and he thought the remiſſion ſince the attack had been hardly ſo complete as ſome of the former ones were.

Sir Henry Halford, Bart. *called and examined.*

He thought his Majeſty incapable of coming to his Parliament, or of attending to any public buſineſs; he could not form any judgment or probable conjecture of the duration of his Majeſty's illneſs; he thought it probable that his Majeſty may recover, ſo as to enable him to attend to public buſineſs: he ſaid a very conſiderable amendment had taken place in his Majeſty's diſorder ſince its commencement; he did not think his Majeſty had made much progreſs within the laſt fortnight. He was aſked, whether there be any thing omitted in the management of the King's caſe, that would be applied to that of any other patient?—he anſwered, that he believed not;—he conceived the King is more capable of being excited by external cauſes, from not being in the habits of being contradicted or oppoſed through his life.—He could not limit any time within which it is probable the King may recover. He was aſked if his mental derangement was attributed to any bodily complaint; he anſwered, that he ſhould conceive there were two cauſes of his complaint; the body muſt be prediſpoſed by indiſpoſition, to receive the influence of ſuch a cauſe as produces the King's ſymptoms. He did not think that the King's mental derangement depended entirely upon the preſent ſtate of his bodily indiſpoſition. His Majeſty aſked him ſome queſtions reſpecting the propriety of taking medicine on the evening of the 29th of October. The King's converſation was then hurried; he did not think that it was ſuch as to amount to a total ſtate of mental derangement and incapacity for buſineſs—He ſaw his Majeſty three times every day, from the 3d to the 25th of October, in the interval, he ſometimes thought his Majeſty's manner agitated; but there always ſeemed an occaſion of this, in the report which was made reſpecting the Princeſs Amelia. His Majeſty's ſymptoms of mental derangement increaſed rapidly on the 25th October. Up to the 28th, his Majeſty, he thought, was in a ſtate to tranſact public buſineſs.—He was aſked, if the Committee were to underſtand, that up to the 28th of October, and on that day, his Majeſty, was in ſuch a ſtate as, if he had been a private individual, he would have been entruſted with the tranſactions of any thing in the management of his own concerns? He anſwered that he thought the Committee would not have been juſtified in taking from any individual the power of tranſacting his own buſineſs, if under circumſtances that his Majeſty was, he thought he might ſay, to the night of the 27th of October—The King, he ſaid, had had a paroxiſm ſince the examination of the Privy Council, and of a violent nature; but not of ſo long a duration as the previous ones have been. His Majeſty always appears more compoſed after ſleep. On his being aſked whether any of the Royal Family had ſeen the King ſince the 25th of October; he anſwered, that he thought the laſt time the Queen ſaw the King, was on the 29th of October; and her Majeſty was the laſt of the Royal Family who has ſeen the King. The Chancellor has ſeen the King twice; and he thought Mr. Perceval had ſeen the King. The Chancellor ſaw the King, he believed, on the 29th of October; but he was not quite certain that the Chancellor ſaw the King on that day. The Chancellor ſaw the King laſt Wedneſday; he was preſent at the firſt interview. Upon mentioning to his Majeſty that the Chancellor had come to Windſor to enquire after him, the King expreſſed a deſire to ſee him.—On being aſked who informed the King; he anſwered, that he thought he did himſelf. His colleagues were acquainted with his intention of informing his Majeſty; and all the Phyſicians conſulted in the propriety of giving his Majeſty that information. He introduced the Chancellor to his Majeſty, the other Phyſicians being preſent. The King expreſſed great ſatisfaction at ſeeing the Chancellor.

[The following queſtions and anſwers being more important than ſome others, it may be better to give them verbatim.]

Did you propoſe to the King to ſee the Chancellor the ſecond time, or did the King deſire it?—I muſt ſtate the circumſtance; on the preceding morning (the Tueſday) I found the King involved in a great many errors and miſconceptions; and I took the liberty of uſing the Chancellor's name entirely as a medical expedient. It occurred to me, that the mention of his name would extricate him from thoſe errors; and it had that effect. In conſequence of this I ventured to ſay, that it was probable the Chancellor would be at Windſor within a day or two; feeling convinced, that the temporary reſtraint under which his Majeſty would hold a converſation with the Chancellor, might be of uſe in the future conduct of himſelf. On that ground, I propoſed that his Majeſty ſhould ſee the Chancellor when next he came.

To whom did you propoſe that he ſhould ſee the Chancellor when next he came?—To the King himſelf.

Did you conſult your colleagues, before you made that propoſal to the King?—No; I took this entirely on myſelf; finding the King under the circumſtances I have ſtated above, it was the determination of the moment.

When did you communicate to your colleagues, that you had made this propoſal to the King?—Shortly after; on the ſame day.

Did they concur in the propriety of the interview taking place?—No objection whatever was made.

When did you inform the Chancellor that you had made that propoſal, or that the interview was to take place?—The Chancellor arrived on the following day, and it was then communicated to him.

Who introduced the Chancellor to the ſecond interview with the King?—I did.

Who was preſent in the ſecond interview with the King?—Nobody but the Chancellor; I left the room, when I had introduced the Chancellor to the King.

Do you know whether the reſtraint you hoped, would be produced on the King's mind, by an interview with the Chancellor, was in point of fact produced?—I have very good reaſon to believe ſo.

Have you found, by experience, that any beneficial effect was reſulted from that interview?—I really think it has.

Have you, in conſequence of that beneficial effect having been produced, adviſed the renewal of the interview?—No.

When did Mr. Perceval ſee the King; on, or ſince the 25th of October?—I think it was on the 29th of October.

Was Mr. Perceval introduced to the King at his Majeſty's deſire?—His Majeſty expreſſed a great deſire to ſee Mr. Perceval; having underſtood that he had come to Windſor, to enquire after his health.

Did you communicate to the King that Mr. Perceval alſo was at Windſor?—Yes, I think ſo.

Was that by the requeſt of all the Phyſicians?—With the knowledge of all the Phyſicians.

Did they know that Mr. Perceval was to be introduced to the King, before he was introduced?—Yes; and concurred in the propriety of it.

Were you preſent at the interview between Mr. Perceval and the King?—Yes.

How long did it laſt?—I ſhould think about ſix or ſeven minutes.

Was any beneficial effect, or otherwiſe, produced by that interview?—No injurious effect, certainly; I do not know that I could ſtate, that any beneficial effect was produced by it.

When was Mr. Perceval admitted to an interview the ſecond time?—I do not recollect that any ſecond interview took place.

How long did the firſt interview with the Chancellor laſt?—About eight or nine minutes.

Was the King under any ſelf-reſtraint at the firſt interview with the Chancellor?—Yes, I think he was.

And yet no beneficial effect was produced from that interview?—I do not remember that any particular good was derived from it.

From the ſecond interview, at which you were not preſent, you think beneficial effect was produced?—I do.

Do you know whether the King was under any greater degree of ſelf-reſtraint at the ſecond interview than he was at the firſt?—It is hardly fair to make a compariſon between the circumſtances of the King on the firſt interview and the ſecond; it was at the diſtance of ſix or ſeven weeks; the ſymptoms were not the ſame.

You having been preſent, and the other Phyſicians either preſent, or in a room immediately adjoining, with the door open, when the Chancellor had his firſt interview with the King, and when Mr. Perceval had his interview with the King, how came the Phyſicians to leave the room entirely, when the Chancellor had his ſecond interview with the King?—It ſeemed deſirable that the Chancellor ſhould form his judgment of the ſtate of the King, uninfluenced by the preſence of any other Perſon.

Judgment, for what purpoſe?—No particular purpoſe; in the firſt interview with the Chancellor, it ſeemed very deſirable that the Chancellor ſhould be able to ſtate to Parliament, what the ſtate of the King was.

Did the Chancellor himſelf expreſs a wiſh to ſee the King for the purpoſe of being able to ſtate to Parliament what the ſtate of his Majeſty was?—I do not remember that the Chancellor expreſſed ſuch a wiſh; I think it was rather the wiſh of the Phyſicians in the firſt inſtance.

In the ſecond inſtance?—In the ſecond inſtance, I had taken upon myſelf to uſe the Chancellor's name, for the particular medical purpoſe I ſtated before; and having made that intimation to the King, all the Phyſicians were of opinion, that it was not proper to run the riſk of the irritation which a diſappointment in the King's expectation might occaſion.

What led to any idea that a diſappointment in the King was likely to occur, after you had made the propoſal, communicated that propoſal to the other Phyſicians, and that the propoſal had met with the concurrent aſſent of the other Phyſicians?—We have always thought it proper to obſerve our promiſes to the King religiouſly.

What led to any idea that that promiſe would be broken in that inſtance?—When the Chancellor arrived, and I intimated to the Chancellor that I had given ſuch an intimation to the King, and that the King had ſeemed ſatisfied with the expectation of ſeeing him, one of the Phyſicians expreſſed an apprehenſion, that it might be injurious to the King to ſee the Chancellor.

Which of the Phyſicians expreſſed that apprehenſion?—Dr. Robert Willis.

Did he concur ultimately with the other Phyſicians, or was he over-ruled?—We found, on enquiry, that the King was in anxious expectation of the Chancellor; and it was thought better, under thoſe circumſtances, that the King ſhould ſee the Chancellor.

Did Dr. Robert Willis then expreſs an opinion, that if he had known before that the propoſal was to be made, he ſhould have objected to it?—I heard the objection, for the firſt time, when we were with the Chancellor.

Was that the firſt time that it was communicated to Dr. Robert Willis?—No; Dr. Robert Willis, I believe, knew the fact before.

Did Dr. Robert Willis know the fact on the Tueſday, at the ſame time as the other Phyſicians?—I believe he did.

Was it diſcuſſed in the preſence of Dr. Robert Willis, with the other Phyſicians?—Yes.

Did Dr. Robert Willis take any part in the diſcuſſion?—He made no objection, certainly; it was not too late at that time to have prevented the interview, had any objection been made by any one of the Phyſicians.

Has Dr. Robert Willis any particular charge of the King's perſon, more than the other Phyſicians?—I think not.

Have you obſerved that the King is under more reſtraint before Dr. Robert Willis than before the other Phyſicians?—I think not.

Are there any perſons before whom the King is under more reſtraint than others, of his medical attendants, or attendants upon his perſon?—I think not.

Do you conceive the circumſtance of the defect of his Majeſty's ſight to have any influence of any kind upon the preſent ſtate of his diſorder?—I think, hitherto, it has been an advantage that his Majeſty is without his ſight; becauſe we have been able to conduct him with leſs irritation.

Do you think it will continue to be advantage, and will tend to promote his ultimate recovery?—When his Majeſty begins more decidedly to recover, I think it will be a diſadvantage, by precluding certain ſources of amuſement.

You have ſaid that you never thought his Majeſty's recovery would be ſpeedy; what particular portion of time is within your calculation when you uſe the word ſpeedy?—I ſpeak of ſome weeks.

Can you form any thing like a ſatisfactory conjecture of the duration of his Majeſty's illneſs?—No; I cannot.

Do you think his Majeſty's recovery as near now as you thought it the day you were examined before the Privy Council?—I do; I do not obſerve that his Majeſty's faculties ſeem in any reſpect impaired by the continuance of his diſeaſe; ſo far, his Majeſty's perception is clear and keen; his memory, which is the firſt faculty uſually obſerved to be influenced and to be injured by this diſeaſe, and which is the firſt to feel the effect of age, is ſound and ſtrong; his judgment is in eclipſe.

Dr. Robert Darling Willis, *called in and examined.*

Acquaint the Committee, whether the ſtate of his Majeſty's health is ſuch as to render him incapable of coming in perſon to his Parliament, or of attending to any public buſineſs?—His Majeſty is incapable of coming to Parliament, or of attending to any public buſineſs.

What hopes do you entertain of his Majeſty's recovery?—I entertain confident hopes of his Majeſty's recovery.

In that particular ſpecies of the diſorder his Majeſty has fallen into, has it been found from experience that the greater number of perſons ſo affected have been cured?—I believe the greater number of perſons are cured.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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